



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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1 November 1993

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Burundi

Sources Announce Arrest of 12 Coupists; 15 in Custody

EA2910204093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in English 1615 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] According to Burundi Government sources, 12 Burundian coup-makers have been arrested and are accused of having taken part in the military coup of this 21 October, (and that) brings to 15 the number of coup-makers who are now in custody.

The arrested military men are commanders, lieutenants, sergeants and corporals, according to military authorities. The same sources say that 20 other coup-makers have fled and that many others have not yet been identified.

Mr. Francois Ngeze, the former minister of interior who was named to be chairman of the now dissolved national council for public salvation, is said to be under house arrest, according to the government.

Minister Lists Coupists' Names

EA2910212593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] Mr. Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, communications minister and government spokesman, briefed us today on the investigations being undertaken by the government concerning those military men who staged the 21 October coup.

Many of the military men who took part in the bloody events are already in the hands of the Burundian authorities. They are, among others: Major Ntakyaica, Lieutenant (Ngumihakiza), Staff Sergeant (Nahimana), Corporal (Niyonguru), Corporal (Sabimana), Corporal (Niyihure).

Other persons have fled to neighboring countries—their investigations continue. Field officers are listed as well. They are, among others: Lieutenant Colonel Sylvestre Niyingaba, alias (Siningi), Lt. Col. (Paul Kamana), [words indistinct] (Simbananye), Staff Warrant Officer (Bukbwaye).

Others, like Maj. Rumbete, Maj. Rusokoza, Captain (Nyhunzuhe), Staff Warrant Officer (Bambori), Staff Sergeant (Nyimbona) and Staff Sergeant (Nyongabo), Staff Sergeant (Nduhimana), Corporal (Gahungu), Corporal (Ndahunganye) and Corporal (Uwizeye) and, finally, Staff Warrant Officer (Sumero), are still wanted.

The Government of Burundi continues its investigations to identify all the real putschists and all the trouble-makers.

OAU Secretary Urges Army To Cooperate With New Force

EA2910132793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim said after the summit of regional leaders in Kigali that he would do everything possible for the speedy establishment of the international force for Burundi. He asked the Burundi Army to cooperate with the force, which is not a force of aggression. He said if it failed to cooperate, the international community would have no other option but to consider other measures.

OAU Head Says Foreign Troops Needed for Protection

EA3010210593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim left our country some time ago. He came to meet the Burundi government-in-exile [as heard].

Before leaving, he said that things might return to normal here in Burundi, but that there was still a problem. He said neither the government nor the Army wants to give up their positions. The Army does not want foreign troops to come to protect the leaders of Burundian institutions, while the government wishes to be protected by such foreign troops.

According to the OAU secretary general, sooner or later foreign troops will have to come in to protect the government and other institutions of Burundi.

UN Envoy Jonah Favors Protection Forces for Country

EA2910213093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in English 1615 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] In other news, the special envoy of the UN secretary general in Burundi, Mr. James Jonah, has today left Bujumbura after a two-day series of talks in Bujumbura to find ways of resolving the crisis. Mr. Jonah pronounced himself in favor of the sending of a protection force to Burundi to ensure the security of democratic institutions before leaving Bujumbura.

Ministers Appeal to OAU Chief for Peacekeeping Force

AB3010180093 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 30 Oct 93

[By Annie Thomas]

[Text] Bujumbura, Oct 30 (AFP)—Burundi's army chief of staff pledged the military's loyalty to the government Saturday [30 October] as ministers met with Organisation of African Unity (OAU) leaders to appeal for international peacekeepers to be deployed here.

Lieutenant Colonel Jean Bikomagu blamed the attempted coup which killed President Melchior Ndadaye on two dissident army units, but insisted that "the army has returned to legality and is now at the command of the government... it is now up to the government to show confidence in the army."

But the head of Ndadaye's presidential office, Frederic Ndayegamiye, said the Tutsi-dominated army was "infected by a virus," accusing it of favouring certain sectors of the population and ignoring the national interest.

Bikomagu said the attempted coup was the work of two units of paratroopers and armoured cars, adding that "there was a grass-roots revolt in these units, and my first job was to crush it." He denied any personal role in the October 21 coup attempt in which Ndadaye—Burundi's first Hutu president—was murdered.

Bikomagu also urged ministers still in hiding to return to their offices. "There is no reason why the ministers cannot come out and work," Bikomagu told a press conference in the Defence Ministry.

But at a meeting here with OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim, Burundi government ministers appealed for international peacekeepers to be sent to Burundi to protect the government. Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi—evidently distrusting the army's declarations of loyalty—insisted she would not leave the French Embassy until peacekeepers were sent.

Sa'id Rif'at, deputy Egyptian foreign minister and special envoy of President Husni Mubarak, the current OAU president, attended the closed door meeting at the French embassy here and was due to meet Bikomagu later Saturday.

Bikomagu said the army—"even the rebel elements"—were under control, but there were unconfirmed reports of a new massacre in a village south of the central town of Gitega in which the administrative chief and his family were slain.

However, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Burundi was calmer Saturday, particularly in the previously volatile area around Gitega.

Defence ministry spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Jean-Bosco Daradangwe also said the situation was returning to normal in all provinces, but added there were "problems" still in central Burundi.

According to aid organisations, the attempted coup sparked widespread ethnic violence between the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi tribes, in which thousands of people were killed or wounded and some 400,000 Burundians fled to neighbouring countries.

Regarding an investigation into the coup's perpetrators, Bikomagu said 15 soldiers had been arrested and ring-leaders were being pursued. He added that "99.9 percent" of the army had been opposed to the coup.

Tutsi and Hutu members of Burundi's former ruling party—the Union for National Progress (UPRONA) beaten by Ndadaye in June elections—have left their hiding places in recent days.

They have been touring the provinces to try and calm passions and bring the bloody fighting to an end.

Government Favors 1,000-Strong Force

EA3010205293 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1930 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] The Burundi Government today put at around 1,000 the size of the international protection force which it once again asked for from OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim. This was learned from government sources in Burundi. Salim Ahmed Salim and Sa'id Rif'at, an emissary of the Egyptian president, just left Bujumbura after a short visit to the Burundi capital. They met the members of the government of the assassinated president, Melchior Ndadaye, and the chief of General Staff of the Burundi Army, Lieutenant Colonel Jean Bikomagu.

We came to ask the government exactly what it wanted, the entourage of the OAU secretary general indicated. We explained to him why we insisted on a protection force. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, the Burundi minister of external relations, said. The force is necessary because the government and the population do not trust the Army, he added. According to him, the force should be a UN-OAU force which should ensure the protection of ministers and strategic areas such as ministries, the radio and television, the airport, and the telecommunications center.

Army Chief of Staff Swears Loyalty to Government

LD3010140293 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A member of the government who has taken refuge in the French Embassy in Bujumbura told us that the deployment of the OAU stabilization force is a precondition for the government's departure from the embassy and its return to town.

In addition, the government is showing a great deal of scepticism about a statement made by the Army chief of staff. Lieutenant- Colonel Bikomagu has just sworn loyalty to the government, adding that 99.9 percent of the Army disapproved of the coup. He also said that the situation in the interior is being brought under control, with the exception of the central province of Gitega.

We also learned that five ministers and two members of parliament have gone into the provinces to try to halt the ethnic clashes. Therefore, there are signs of the tension subsiding, but they must be viewed carefully, including a statement issued by a number of parties, including

UPRONA [Unity for National Progress], the former ruling party, which states its hostility to all foreign military intervention.

Army 'Obeys All Government Orders'

EA3010190893 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in English 1615 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Burundi Army chief of staff, Lieutenant Colonel Jean Bikomagu, declared in Bujumbura today that the Army has accepted legality and obeys all government orders. In his interview with a few journalists in Bujumbura in the Ministry of Defense, Jean Bikomagu said it was incumbent upon the government to have the confidence in their Army. He did not see why ministers should remain in their hideouts. [passage omitted]

Addressing the press in front of the portrait of President Ndadaye, Bikomagu affirmed that all the soldiers, including rebel elements, are now under his control.

Denying his involvement in the putsch, Lt. Col. Bikomagu said the putsch was made by two infantry and commando units. He also revealed that 15, including two senior army officers, alleged putschists, are now under arrest. Bikomagu also added that although the inquiry is still going on to identify the ringleaders, 20 of them have already fled the country.

Spokesman Conveys Ministers' Reluctance To Leave Embassy

LD3010210893 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The words of the army chief of staff have not really reassured the ministers who remain holed up in the French Embassy. Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, minister of communication and government spokesman, gave his reaction to Thierry Perret, who asked him why the ministers do not leave the embassy buildings:

[Begin recording] [Ngendahayo] The members of the government are staying in the French Embassy because their lives are threatened. If ever we were to step out, we would get killed. It's as simple as that.

[Perret] How did you receive the statement today by the army chief of staff, saying that he had rallied to the government?

[Ngendahayo] He puts the country to the sword, burns everything, or at any rate his soldiers do. I would love to believe and to trust, but events on the ground do little to convince me.

[Perret] A number of ministers have gone out into the provinces to try to calm the situation. Are they at risk?

[Ngendahayo] No. No, they are generally ministers whom I would call liaison ministers. They are ministers who are not heavyweights in FRODEBU [Democratic Front of Burundi] and generally they are Tutsis. There are also a

number of members of parliament, both Hutus and Tutsis, who are taking part in these expeditions. Knock on wood, everything is going well for now. [end recording]

Ministers Fear Assassination

EA3010191393 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in English 1615 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] Nine days after the coup, trust and confidence are still at their lowest level in Burundi today between Hutu and Tutsi on the one hand, and between the Army and the government on the other.

The secretary general of the OAU, Salim Ahmed Salim, was in Bujumbura this afternoon to inform members of Ndadaye government about the possibilities of deploying an international force to assure their security.

Only Tutsi ministers from the opposition or Hutu members of Uprona party, former sole ruling party which lost the June 1993 elections, left their hideouts and have started to address rallies in provinces. FRODEBU [Ndadaye's party] ministers are however in their refuge in embassies for fear of being assassinated.

Independent sources from Burundi affirm that thousands of people were killed, others wounded since last Thursday's coup. Four hundred thousand others [figure as heard] fled to neighboring countries.

Ministers To Leave Embassy 'Shortly'

LD3110194093 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Text] In Burundi, 10 days after the coup d'etat that cost President Ndadaye his life, the prime minister and several ministers are this evening still sheltering inside the French Embassy. Nevertheless, we will note the statement made by Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, communications minister and government spokesman. The spokesman considers that leaving the embassy is a pressing matter. Listen to what he had to say to Dominique de Courcelles:

[Begin recording] [Ngendahayo] We have decided to leave the embassy but we will not do so immediately. It will be in the next few days. What is important is to know that we are going to leave very shortly.

[De Courcelles] Did you conclude that it was urgent to leave?

[Ngendahayo] It is absolutely urgent to leave since the military continue to kill the population. Moreover, the people continue to kill one another in some parts of the country's provinces. After all, we are in charge of this country and we must come out. The negotiations we are conducting to persuade the international community to come to our rescue are going well. Therefore, we must assume our responsibilities.

[De Courcelles] By leaving the embassy, are you not exposing yourselves to a great danger?

[Ngendahayo] Some of us will be very exposed coming out of the embassy, I can assure you. We will protect ourselves but as you know there are always risks. However, we have taken all the necessary precautions and we have also faced up to all our responsibilities. It is now up to the putschists to face up to theirs.

[De Courcelles] What do you mean?

[Ngendahayo] I mean they should know whether they are going to kill us or not. [end recording]

Prime Minister Kinigi Appeals for Aid

AB0111083293 Paris AFP in English 0012 GMT
1 Nov 93

[By Annie Thomas; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Bujumbura, Nov 1 (AFP)—Burundi Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi said Sunday her government would soon leave the French and other embassies here, where it has sought refuge since a military coup 10 days ago, but renewed an appeal for international protection. Kinigi also issued an impassioned call for an end "to killings between brothers of the same nation," which erupted throughout Burundi after units from the Tutsi-dominated army tried to oust the mainly Hutu government and killed President Melchior Ndadaye.

Aid organizations have estimated that thousands, if not tens of thousands, have died in ethnic violence, while some 600,000 Burundis—nearly one-tenth of the population—have fled to neighboring countries, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

"The coup d'etat has failed," Kinigi told a press conference. "Any such attempt is destined to fail because the people of Burundi will reject any step backwards."

She said she and her cabinet were "on a battlefield" and had been forced into internal "exile," mainly in the French Embassy, although cabinet members had also fled to the embassies of the United States, Germany, Belgium, and Rwanda.

"But we are not sitting by with arms crossed. My government has been working for several days to rectify the situation. We now envisage leaving our exile very quickly.... We are determined to run the risk."

Communications Minister Jean-Marie Ngendahayo said earlier Sunday the government's departure from the embassy was "urgent," as the threat of ethnic-violence persisted, but he did not specify when ministers would leave. He added that it was extremely risky for Hutu officials—who were on the Tutsi coup leaders' "hit list"—to leave their safe refuge, although there was a "way of doing it."

Kinigi on Saturday had refused to leave the French Embassy until foreign peacekeepers arrived to ensure the government's security—despite assurances from an army chief that the military backed the government.

"The army has returned to legality and is now at the command of the government," Lieutenant Colonel Jean Bikomagu told a press conference. "There is no reason why the ministers cannot come out and work."

Moderate members of the the Tutsi minority have also reproached ministers for staying holed up in embassies after the failed coup.

The prime minister, in her remarks Sunday, again appealed for a foreign force "to ensure the safety of senior authorities, institutions and strategic services."

At a meeting here Saturday ministers urged Salim Ahmed Salim, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, to deploy a protection force, with Foreign Minister Sylvestre Nibantunganya suggesting that 1,000 troops would be needed. Kinigi said the United Nations, the United States, France, Germany and Belgium had all said they could provide financial and technical assistance to a protection force.

The prime minister also disclosed that several leaders of the military coup attempt had reportedly been arrested in Zaire. They included Colonel Sylvestre Ningaba, believed to be one of the masterminds of the putsch, but "others were apparently arrested" with him, Kinigi reported. Burundi military authorities said they had captured about 15 suspects after the October 21 operation while 10 others, according to Kinigi, fled the country.

Funeral services for the slain president and other Burundian leaders who died in the coup will be held in about 10 days, Kinigi said. She decreed a month-long national mourning starting Tuesday.

While the situation was "more or less calm" in much of the country, Kinigi said, it was "critical" in the regions of Gitega, in the center, Karuzi, in the northeast, and Ruyigi, in the east, where "the army is continuing to commit abuses with regard to the population." She added that in the 115 districts of the country, only 38 officials and administrators remained. The rest have been killed or have fled, Kinigi said, adding that the government was trying to restore normal economic and administrative activities in the provinces.

Prime Minister Issues Decree

EA3010221693 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Here is a decree the prime minister has just issued. It is decree 110/00/3 of 30 October 1993, which appoints a national committee charged with emergency relief aid in these hard times. [passage omitted]

The duties the prime minister entrusts to this committee are:

1. To assess all the needs, food, drugs and other urgent items needed by the victims and the survivors.
2. To prepare documents relating to this aid.
3. To follow-up the aid distribution, such as determining those who need emergency aid and those in charge of its distribution.

[Issued] Bujumbura on 30 October 1993

[Signed] Mrs. Sylvie Kinigi, prime minister

Government Urges Return of Regional Administrators

EA3010192593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Communique issued by the government on regional governors and communal administrators; place and date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] The government calls on regional governors and communal administrators to try to return to their posts. Army district commanders are called on to take every possible measure to provide for the security of these provincial and communal leaders. The Army and others in charge of security are called on to work with regional governors and administrators, and legislators, and other non-governmental organizations, as well as religious leaders and other administrative officials.

Those in charge of ensuring security are requested to act only on the request of provincial governors or communal administrators. Those who go against these orders will be handed over to the government.

In the absence of the governor, his political adviser is charged with replacing him immediately in these duties. In the absence of the political adviser, he will be replaced by the second adviser. Provincial governors are also called upon to ensure that the administrators of his province are available for duty. In their absence, the governors must appoint interim administrators.

So, the main tasks the provincial governors and administrators must accomplish urgently in the current situation are:

1. To pacify the country.
2. To maintain security.
3. To try and assist the citizens.
4. To join hands in fighting disasters.
5. To try to bury the bodies of the victims of this disaster.
6. To try to inform the entire country of the orders and decrees concerning the people issued by the government.

Provincial governors and administrators are called upon to do everything possible in these days so that they can make the people understand that peace is slowly returning and that the people should make efforts so that we can emerge from these dire moments we have been living through.

Services 'Slowly Returning to Normal' in Countryside

EA3110185593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Life in the country is slowly returning to normal, according to correspondents situated around the country. Today the Kayanza correspondent explains the situation prevailing in the province of Kayanza.

After the recent events in the country, peace and calm have slowly returned to some communes of the Kayanza Province. The Kayanza market started operating last Friday [29 October] and shops have re-opened. Some public and private services are operating normally. We have been able to visit some communes, but with a lot of difficulty because roads were blocked by big tree trunks and bridges were also destroyed.

In the Kayanza province township a lot of people, mainly civil servants, organized themselves to remove the tree trunks and clear the road. The Akanyaru-Bujumbura road is now free. [passage omitted]

At Banga, in Matongo the guest house and three cars were burnt and the survivors who fled massacres are sleeping outside. So far, the commune to which access remains difficult is that of Rango, but provincial authorities are planning to go there very soon, although the roads remain blocked.

Ex-President Buyoya Denounces Coup, Killings

EA3010215793 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] We have a message from Major Pierre Buyoya, the former president of Burundi, which he sent to the prime minister. It reads as follows:

Your Excellency, criminals have just deprived Burundi of its head of state and other leaders that citizens had just democratically elected. This plunged the country into unprecedented disaster. Fire broke out in many parts of Burundi, and citizens once again fled the country.

First, I join the majority of Burundians in denouncing the criminals who broke their oath and plunged our country into chaos.

Second, I present my condolences to the Government of Burundi, which lost its leader and some of its members and senior leaders in government institutions.

Third, Maj. Pierre Buyoya said, I strongly demand that these criminals be fully identified and given a punishment equal to their crime.

Fourth, Maj. Pierre Buyoya said, I strongly request that the government does everything possible to stop as soon as possible the killings and other unbecoming behavior which stemmed from this disaster.

Radio Praises Loyal Army Troops, Denounces 'Enemies'

EA3110202093 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Text] [Words indistinct] the soldiers who will come to protect institutions elected by the citizens, continue to be spread in some peripheral areas of Bujumbura town. Those collaborating with the soldiers who set the country on fire continue to deceive citizens that the government will bring in foreign troops to disband the Burundi Army.

Those spreading such rumors do so intentionally because they do not want our country's government to acquire the means of implementing the clear programs that were voted for by the citizens when they elected this regime.

Looking at it closely, one can see that this group opposes the idea of providing the government with a protection force that would enable it to implement the program of the new Burundi, which includes important measures aimed at entrenching democracy, restructuring the army in a way to open it to all Burundians from all regions and communes, as well as developing all the country's regions without any discrimination.

Because of these reasons, which they are afraid to express openly because they know citizens would disown them, the enemies of the new Burundi fear that the government would be confident in taking them to court if it is given troops that can provide security for democratically elected institutions.

The United Nations and OAU have already announced that they will support the government that was elected by Burundians by providing them with troops who would ensure their security and that of the institutions running the country.

Neighboring countries also support this idea. The two organizations and the leaders of these countries have already explained to the world the job the troops will be coming to do.

Salim Ahmed Salim, OAU secretary general, says that they will not be coming to fight the Burundi Army, to replace them, or to supervise the government's action of disbanding the Army. They will be coming to protect government institutions that run the country, because the current Burundi leadership does not trust the Burundi Army since the Army assassinated the head of state and many of his close collaborators. What happened showed that even among those guarding the killed dignitaries were some who helped the murderers to arrest or kill those they were supposed to protect.

The troops will thus be coming to assist the government and not to stay in the country. They will spend just enough time to enable the government and the Burundi Army to trust each other.

It is true that the Burundi Government is aware that not all the soldiers support the criminals who caused bloodshed. It thanks those who stood for their oath even if it has not identified all of them, and promises it that it will choose from their numbers those who will come to assist the government in implementing the urgent matters it has already presented to the people. The government wishes to inform trustworthy soldiers that it will always seek their services to safeguard peace in our country. Let them know that they must always follow all the government orders since they have taken an oath to heed and respect their leaders from the day they became integrated in their job.

Commentary Warns Against Abuse of Power

EA2810201693 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1123 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Text] Here is a commentary by the director general of Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio, Mr. Joseph Ntamahungiro, on unity and national reconciliation. Good morning.

[Ntamahungiro] When trying to talk about the tragic situation that prevailed in our dear country due to the coup attempt on the night of 20-21 October, one can recall the words of a Moroccan writer on Algeria. [passage omitted]

Burundi has become a universe where the ghosts of hatred and intolerance spit their monstrous crimes on those who have taken it upon themselves to defend the people against abuses and misfortunes. While deploring and condemning the situation, our political and religious authorities, the League for the Defense of Human Rights and others, called reasonably for reconciliation and national unity. That was the only language that made any sense to any Burundi patriot. (In emphasizing the call), I would like to add that in order to succeed in reconciliation and in rediscovering national unity, we must all do away forever with the taboos and muddle which have often characterized political, religious and intellectual speeches. That is the only way of emerging from the social, political, economic and religious imbroglio in which our country has been immersed for so long. It is time to declare openly that no race is superior to another. And even if it were, it would in no way justify the exploitation and oppression by one race of others. On the contrary, the weakness of the latter should prompt an attitude of human solidarity, and should give them privileged status in order to compensate for the injustices of nature.

Since, in order to heal an evil, one must first make a proper diagnosis, I call on all the intellectual and moral forces of our country to conduct a real debate on the problem, which some too readily call an ethnic one, in

order to be able to find a satisfactory and real remedy once and for all. There is a need to see which measures contained the remote and immediate causes of the cancer that is consistently devouring our country.

I am sure that the first conclusion will demonstrate that the primary cause of all our problems resides in the fact that a few unworthy cadres with insatiable appetites encouraged so-called ethnic, regional, political and other hatreds in order to maintain themselves in power, or to obtain power.

Rather than being ethnic, regional, political or something else, our disease comes from an incorrect conception of power. For all putschists, it is a question of using power to monopolize speech and information. However, power should first be a service, as our lamented and dear president Mr. Melchior Ndadaye had already understood. The best tribute we could render to him would be to turn upside down the old tendency to abuse power. The real law-governed state that we would like to bring about and maintain after him should ensure that each person takes part in the management of public affairs, according to his abilities, and with equal opportunities. That is the real basis of reconciliation and national unity that I desire for our dear Burundi and for each citizen of this country. It is a question of transforming the equation. Man is his own worst enemy, while on his nobler side, man is man's own brother.

Chad

Prime Minister Moungar Rejects No-Confidence Motion

AB2910172093 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT
29 Oct 93

[By Michel Cariou]

[Text] Ndjamen, Oct 29 (AFP)—Prime Minister Fidel Moungar on Friday rejected the provisional parliament's ouster of his government through a no-confidence motion and said he would challenge the motion's constitutionality in court.

Members of the High Transition Council, responsible for overseeing the Central African state's movement to democracy, voted down the government on Thursday after they criticized the operation of the government since Moungar, a surgeon, took over in April.

Moungar, in a statement read to journalists at his residence here, said "the government was censured behind closed doors... without being able to defend itself." He spoke of the "unconstitutionality of the study (of), and the vote on, the motion." He added, "it should be up to the Ndjamen Court of Appeal's administrative chamber" to rule on the legality of the issue.

Aides to Moungar said the prime minister was "sufficiently democratic not to want a serious political crisis." His position rests on the imprecision of texts governing

the transition period. Neither the provisional constitution, known as the Transition Charter, nor the council's own internal rules give details of the procedure to follow when putting forward a vote of no-confidence. They also fail to say what happens when there is no government.

Forty-five of 56 council members attending the meeting Thursday voted against the administration, parliamentary spokesman Ali Haggag said. Ten members voted for and one abstained.

The motion was initiated by supporters of President Idriss Deby and brought to a head a months-long conflict between the head of state and the prime minister.

The council is now charged with naming a successor to Moungar, who was appointed premier after a meeting last April of the Sovereign National Conference.

The crisis between Deby and Moungar peaked in mid-September when the president, against the advice of the prime minister, sacked the finance minister.

Moungar might get a temporary reprieve, analysts said, to avoid a potentially dangerous vacuum a week after the death of dissident leader Abbas Koty, who was killed resisting arrest after attempting a coup d'etat, according to officials. Koty, Deby's former defence minister, fled Chad for Algeria in June after being accused of trying to mount a coup. Deby coaxed him back in mid-August, despite accusations that a few days before his return, Koty's followers had massacred 82 people at Chokoyam, a village in the east of the country.

In October, Moungar got Koty to sign an agreement to transform his powerbase into a fully-fledged political party. Deby has been attempting to bring all factions into mainstream politics to halt years of debilitating civil war. He has also been restructuring the army, and has had "undoubted success," according to French military advisors here.

Provides Reaction in Interview

LD2910155493 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Interview with Chadian Prime Minister Fidel Moungar on his reaction to no-confidence vote, by Christophe Boisbouvier on 29 October; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Moungar] My reaction is that things were done in total and flagrant violation of the existing procedures. A vote of no-confidence means that one examines the policies and that one wants to make a decision: it is a minimum requirement that the defense should have its word, that the government should be able to express itself. I asked for all that in writing. I even made a request that, considering that I had been elected by secret ballot, in open conditions, in full view of the whole population, I would like the vote on the no-confidence motion to take place in the same way. But the president of the Higher Transitional Council decreed that the session should take place behind closed doors, and so I

myself learned, on the sly in a way, that I had been eliminated. I think that from this point of view, there is a great deal of progress to be made if we are to have a state of law.

[Boisbouvier] Do you see your fall as the result of serious disagreements you might have had with President Deby in the last month?

[Moungar] It seems that this is one of the reasons, because this is not the first attempt at a vote of no-confidence, and from the information I have at my disposal, all possible means were used. It even seems that they resorted to a number of manipulations. I think that there are perhaps different understandings of the democratic process, of the way of doing things, and of the role of each and every person.

[Boisbouvier] Did President Deby not blame you for your attempt to take control of state resources?

[Moungar] Perhaps you will have the opportunity to put that question to him in person.

[Boisbouvier] What is the real nature of your disagreement with President Deby? Is it a political or a personal conflict?

[Moungar] I would not say that it is personal problem, because I have never had any personal difficulties with the president. I suppose that it must be a political problem. I think that our country has asked us to achieve a gradual transition, but a gradual transition does not mean that after a certain time one must not accelerate a number of matters on which our people are demanding reform. Considering the delay that had built up, I had decided to ensure that the rest of the time be devoted to our principal objective, which is the organization of free and open elections, while respecting human rights, ensuring security, and continuing with the reform program.

[Boisbouvier] Do you think that this is what bothered President Deby?

[Moungar] I think that perhaps we do not all agree on this aim. In any case, we shall have the answer if, in the next six months, 95.1 percent of the program that remains to be carried out is in fact carried out or not. Then we shall see, but I would prefer not to make any prognostication, it is not something I am in the habit of doing.

[Boisbouvier] Are you afraid that your successor might not be as free as you were to carry out the transition?

[Moungar] I think that if the agreed procedures are respected, if everyone respects the prime minister's prerogatives, then his hands will be freer. If the status quo remains, however, then I would be surprised if he were freer than I was.

[Boisbouvier] Are you afraid that the president might take over completely and ensure the appointment of a prime minister who would be much closer to him?

[Moungar] If I look at the conditions in which the vote of no-confidence was carried against me, then the president has the means to choose whichever prime minister he wants. I think that in this case, we would quite simply be seeing the indefinite sidelining of the National Sovereign Conference [CNS].

[Boisbouvier] You are worried?

[Moungar] Listen, my personal concern is not the problem, but I think that all the people are worried. The fact that the gains of the CNS, that the legitimacy of institutions, are swept aside with such ease could be a cause for concern.

[Boisbouvier] How do you explain that the president of the Higher Council, Lol Mahamat Choua, and a section of the opposition voted with the supporters of President Deby against you?

[Moungar] This is politics, and a number of people think that if the president and the prime minister can no longer work together, then it is better to get rid of the weakest, in other words the prime minister; but this is a grave misconception, because, in electing a prime minister, the National Conference has in effect set up a cohabitation, in which the roles of each actor are clearly defined. If this had not been the case, then we might as well have asked the president simply to choose his own prime minister. I think that a vote based on these arguments is a denial and a violation of all the procedures and all the efforts that for three months delegations of Chadians had made.

[Boisbouvier] Is your departure not also the failure of a surgeon who worked in France and who was perhaps not aware of all the subtleties of Chadian politics when he returned to the country?

[Moungar] Listen, the surgeon that you know does not pretend to know everything. There is no training to be prime minister, there is one to be a surgeon, and, from this point of view, I suppose that you know my training, and you knew that I had worked. In politics, I think that when there is goodwill, of course one gropes a little at the start, but one achieves results when that goodwill is shared by others.

[Boisbouvier] You are very bitter, aren't you?

[Moungar] Not for myself, not for myself.

[Boisbouvier] You have the reputation of being quite frank. Did you not perhaps shake up Chadian habits a little, and are you not paying for that frankness today?

[Moungar] It may seem to be that way. You are the one who said it, Mr. Boisbouvier. [laughs] You see, I am not all that bitter.

Transitional Council Accepts Applications for Premier's Post

AB3010225993 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Communique issued by the Higher Transitional Council after its plenary session in Ndjamenia on 30 October; read by Secretary General Abderhamane Hatar]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Higher Transitional Council [CST] held a plenary session at the 15 January Palace under the chairmanship of Lol Mahamat Choua. It examined two items placed on its agenda as [word indistinct] procedure at the request of one-fourth of the councillors, namely clarifications following the statement made by outgoing Prime Minister Fidel Moungar and examinations of the procedure leading to the election of a new transitional prime minister [passage omitted]

Concerning the second item related to the procedure leading to the election of a new transitional prime minister, the CST has decided the following: In accordance with Articles, 54, 55, and 94 of the Transition Charter, the CST has ruled that submission of applications for the post of transition prime minister will begin today. The deadline for submission of applications and the date for election will be definitely fixed after the deliberations that will take place 2 November.

Opposition Party Appeals to France, U.S. To Cease Aid

LD3010212393 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] In Chad, the Movement for Democracy and Development [MDD] has said that the political situation in the country is deteriorating. The MDD has appealed to France, the United States, and other friendly countries to cease all cooperation with Chad as long as Prime Minister Fidel Moungar is not reinstated, and as long as

the procedures laid out in the transition schedule continue to be violated. Fidel Moungar lost a vote of confidence in the transition parliament two days ago.

Rwanda

Nation To Not Send Troops for Burundi Peacekeeping Action

EA2910210093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Concerning the countries which declared that they were ready for immediate participation in the international force, Rwandan Foreign Minister Anastase Gasana indicated this morning in an interview with our colleague Aimable Sibomana that Rwanda, which has just emerged from three years of fratricidal war, was not in a position to take part immediately in the force by sending troops to Burundi.

However, he pointed out, Rwanda which initiated the regional summit and hosted it, would not dissociate itself from the action. Rwanda, the minister said, would take part in one way or another in the stabilization force and in restoring confidence in Burundi.

Refugees Leave Burundi, Enter Country via Zaire

EA2910210693 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Excerpts] On the ground in Burundi, there is fire and blood. Violence continues over two-thirds of the country. [passage omitted]

Those who escaped the medieval-style killings continue to arrive en masse in Rwanda. Our permanent correspondent Andre Nambaje reports that Cyangugu [south-western Rwanda] Prefecture has been an inevitable stop-over point since last weekend for Rwandan [as heard] nationals who are fleeing the events in Burundi. The Bujumbura-Uvira Road in Zaire, which can be traveled on foot by most people, is used as a short-cut to reach Rwanda and offers relative security. Once reaching Uvira, they board (Onotocom) buses or other vehicles put at their disposal by the Cyangugu prefectural authorities for the occasion. [passage omitted]

Kenya**President Issues Statement on Food Situation***EA2910192093 Nairobi KNA in English 1305 GMT
29 Oct 93*

[Text] Nairobi, 29 Oct (KNA)—The following is President Daniel Arap Moi's statement on the food situation in the country:

As I stated recently, the government is concerned about the current drought and food shortage in most parts of the country. The government has set in motion importation of maize involving 200,000 metric tonnes. In this respect, I am pleased to inform Kenyans that we have already received balance of payments support and the central bank has enough foreign exchange to meet our immediate emergency needs.

Private importers of maize are also encouraged to import maize into the country. Private importers are free to import maize, and such imported maize may be moved within the country without restriction. Additionally, the government will allow the movement of maize produced locally of up to 88 bags of 90 kg each to be moved freely without restrictions within the country. Movement of maize beyond this quantity will require a movement permit from the relevant authority. The current maximum price of maize remains unchanged.

These measures came into effect immediately and have been taken to ensure sufficient food supply all over the country.

I would like to take this opportunity to remind Kenyans that long-term food stability will depend on the efforts of Kenyans themselves. Farmers should, as part of their national duty, redouble their efforts in food production. The government will do its part to assist farmers in increasing food production.

Somalia**Aidid Says UN Must 'Admit Its Mistakes'***PM2910151493 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Oct 93
p 4*

[Interview with General Mohamed Farah Aidid by Renaud Girard in Mogadishu; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Introductory passage omitted] [Girard] Now that the Americans have given up pursuing you, what is the state of your relations with the United States?

[Aidid] The American government has adopted an entirely new policy, a positive policy, toward Somalia. We immediately responded by freeing the prisoners of war (the U.S. pilot and the Nigerian Blue Helmet—LE FIGARO editor's note), and by declaring and respecting a unilateral cease-fire.

[Girard] Why are matters not improving with the United Nations?

[Aidid] Our rights are now recognized by world leaders in general, with the single and notable exception of UN Secretary General Mr. Butrus-Ghali. His representatives in Somalia are incapable of admitting their mistakes, and they are becoming increasingly bogged down. We think the United Nations should adopt a similar policy to that of the United States, admit its mistakes, and adopt new commitments designed really to help the Somali people—to put an end to their suffering, rather than inflicting more death and destruction on them—in short, stop its useless war on the Somali people. Mr. Butrus-Ghali and his UNOSOM (UN Operation in Somalia) have lost all credibility. They can no longer be considered a neutral force.

[Girard] Do you resent the Blue Helmets or Mr. Butrus-Ghali personally?

[Aidid] The SNA [Somali National Alliance] believes that, from the outset, Mr. Butrus-Ghali has constantly been hatching criminal plots against the Somali people. We have the capacity to resolve our own problems: We do not need foreign troops on our soil. We need assistance, not interference! Peace, rather than war! UNOSOM's presence here is undesirable, it has become an obstacle to any political solution in Somalia.

[Girard] You were the principle architect of Siad Barre's defeat: Does that automatically give you the right to power in Somalia?

[Aidid] Power is in the people's hands. We believe in democracy.

[Girard] Are not Admiral Howe and UNOSOM indeed in the process of restoring democracy in Somalia, with the formation of the regional councils?

[Aidid] Those councils are a masquerade imposed from outside. They do not represent anything. Admiral Howe did not come here to restore democracy, but to commit genocide against the Somali people!

[Girard] Are you not challenged within your own clan, the Habr Ghedir, as was demonstrated by the participation of a number of them in the preparations for the 25 October demonstration?

[Aidid] The SNA is not a clan party. Its supporters are enlisted from among 80 different families, in Somalia and abroad. That demonstration was organized from start to finish by UNOSOM—with Butrus-Ghali's stop-over in Djibouti: It has nothing to do with the Somalis, who want peace.

[Girard] The U.S. Marines plan in the near future to carry out a landing exercise on Mogadishu's beaches. What do you think about that?

[Aidid] There is no real need for military exercises here. The Americans have plenty of other places in the world

for exercises like this. Let us not upset the population of Mogadishu unnecessarily! Those planes overflying the city are doing nothing for the cause of peace. Incidentally, I intend to broach this subject with His Excellency Mr. Oakley.

[Girard] Ambassador Oakley, President Clinton's special representative, will be back here very soon. What message do you intend to convey to him?

[Aidid] We will inform him of the latest developments in the situation in Mogadishu...

[Girard] All the indications are that he will seek to meet with you personally. Will you accept?

[Aidid] I will accept. It will happen in Mogadishu, in a place agreed between us. For instance, at the Conoco building (300 meters, as the crow flies, from UNOSOM headquarters—LE FIGARO editor's note), where there have already been talks recently between him and SNA officials.

[Girard] Some of your supporters complain that you freed your prisoners too soon, without waiting for UNOSOM to release the officials of yours whom it is holding...

[Aidid] We made the right decision when we freed those prisoners of war. We hope UNOSOM will stop its aggressive policy of arrests and detention of innocent Somali civilians. The SNA officials whom it is holding cannot, in any case, be regarded as prisoners of war. These people were kidnapped from their homes, in a totally illegal fashion. We demand the withdrawal of Resolution 837, which the UN secretary general made the Security Council vote on in a hurry.

[Girard] The French Government has decided to leave a contingent of about 100 men in Somalia, to train the future Somali police. What do you think of this initiative, and in general of the work done by the 1,100 French soldiers in the Baidoa region?

[Aidid] The presence of the French in Baidoa is beneficial, their conduct has been excellent, and there has been no friction between them and the local population. We welcome this step intended to help the Somali police.

[Girard] If, initially, the French UNOSOM contingent had been deployed in Mogadishu instead of Baidoa, do you think things would have turned out differently?

[Aidid] Yes. With the French, Mogadishu would not have suffered all the incidents of recent months.

[Girard] Why not?

[Aidid] Because the French troops have to this day always demonstrated a real will for cooperation with the Somali population. Instead of killing and massacring, they spend their time protecting the population, giving them advice, and providing humanitarian aid. The

French troops are doing an excellent job, and never overstep the limits of their mandate.

Aidid Provides Suggestions for UN in News Conference

EA2910203093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and the United Somali Congress [USC], held a news conference on 27 October in Mogadishu on the general situation and latest developments in the country.

The chairman said the SNA has made known its views and position on the current situation in the country and that the American Government had announced and adopted a positive new policy on Somalia, which the SNA welcomes and has quickly responded to by releasing prisoners of war and announcing and abiding by the cease-fire. The American decision to reconsider its policy on Somalia has created an atmosphere conducive for an improvement in relations between the SNA and America and between their peoples. Chairman Aidid said the SNA has invited the American Government to start a dialogue with the SNA leadership in order to implement and maintain the cease-fire, to hold discussions on the operations [words indistinct] Somalia, and the Somali people to resolve their problems. The discussions were intended to heal the damaged American-SNA relations. [passage omitted]

Aidid said the world community now recognizes the Somali peoples' rights, except for Butrus-Ghali and his representatives in Somalia who have not recognized their mistakes [words indistinct]. He said the SNA believes that the United Nations in general and its secretary general in particular should make a decision similar to America's to correct their mistakes and to take steps toward assisting the Somali people in order to enable them to resolve their problems instead of imposing destruction on them. He said the SNA had told Butrus-Ghali and his representatives that they had always wasted their time on the following hidden schemes based on destruction:

1. The aim of the failed 25 October demonstrations was to endanger the SNA, American, and OAU member countries' peace initiatives.
2. Butrus-Ghali recently issued a misleading statement in Nairobi claiming that UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] had restored peace and stability throughout Somalia and that 95 percent of Somalis supported UNOSOM.
3. The night before he said that there was heavy fighting and he said that UNOSOM's intervention in Somalia was important [words indistinct].

4. Butrus-Ghali and his representatives in Somalia encouraged the demonstrations before and during his visit to Baydhabo and Mogadishu. The demonstrations were not organized for the sake of peace, but were intended to weaken the peace initiatives of the SNA, America, and the OAU committee charged with Somali affairs. However, the demonstrations failed, thanks to the Somali people, who realized the designs of those people trading in the blood of their fellows.

5. Butrus-Ghali spread baseless stories in order to hide [words indistinct] Somalia and mislead world opinion about the actual situation in Somalia. During his short visit to Somalia he called on UNOSOM-II to support what he called demonstrations. The latest statement by UNOSOM-II and the leaflets that were dropped showed that Butrus-Ghali and UNOSOM were connected with a new illegal scheme.

6. He said we thank God and the Somali people living in north and south Mogadishu for avoiding acts that could have led to confrontation among fellow people. The chairman said he [word indistinct] their unified stand in realizing and [words indistinct] the negative scheme.

Aidid said that the SNA proposes to UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali that he should stop his policy of threats and destruction and instead take the following steps:

1. He should stop his policy of dividing Somali groups and movements.

2. He should take important practical steps aimed at dropping Resolution No. 837 of 6 June and Resolution No. 865 of 12 December, which were not justified and which were detrimental to peace, and he should stop insisting on detaining SNA leaders and supporters.

3. All SNA leaders and supporters who were illegally taken from their homes should be released.

4. Any actions interfering in the internal affairs of Somalia should be stopped.

5. The Somali people's legal right to resolve their own problems should be recognized and should limit the UN mandate regarding humanitarian assistance, and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia.

6. Misleading statements and advice given to the UN Security Council and the world by Butrus-Ghali should be stopped.

7. Assistance to the remnants of the Siad Barre regime should be stopped, since Siad Barre brought social, political, and economic destruction to Somalia and committed unforgivable crimes against the Somali people. Aidid made clear that the SNA and the Somali people are aware of the past agreements between dictator Mohamed Siad Barre and Butrus-Ghali when he was Egyptian foreign minister to keep the dictator in power.

Siad Barre and Butrus-Ghali also hatched a plan to bring 30,000 Egyptian soldiers and one million Egyptian farmers into Somalia.

Aidid pointed out that the fighters for justice and various other groups who overthrew Siad Barre would never forget about the general congress planned to take place in Cairo in 1990 which was boycotted by the fighters for justice. He added that Butrus-Ghali, who is now the UN secretary general, was supporting [word indistinct].

Aidid said he was happy to state that Butrus-Ghali would be happy to see Siad Barre back in power. Chairman Aidid stated that the brotherly peoples of Egypt and Somalia had long-standing historical and traditional relations, adding that the Somali people were unhappy about the hostile policies pursued by the Egyptian regime and its former minister for foreign affairs, Butrus-Ghali, to weaken the brotherly relations between the two peoples. He said Somalis were capable of solving their problems and only required assistance, rather than interference, peace rather than warmongering, reconciliation instead of heightened hostility and confrontation, unity instead of fragmentation, reconstruction instead of destruction, stability instead of chaos, and the formation of democratic institutions instead of the restoration of the old order.

Chairman Mohamed Farah Aidid made a request at the press conference consisting of the following:

1. That all countries in the region and international agencies support peace initiatives by the SNA, the United States, and the OAU.

2. That any country blocking the road to peace be condemned.

3. That the UN secretary general be pressured to ease his dangerous policies of destroying Somalia and to uphold peace initiatives in the footsteps of the U.S. Administration.

4. That the SNA had warned UNOSOM against continuing activities to divide the Somali people and instigating French confrontation.

He pointed out that Somalia did not need foreign troops, but required humanitarian assistance, the restoration of discipline, and reconstruction. The country's police force was capable of maintaining law and order and would be effective if rehabilitated. Somalia was an independent country and a member of the United Nations, whose charter it upheld. It was a country that posed no threat to peace and security, either regionally or internationally, said Aidid.

He went on to declare that foreigners had no right to interfere in internal affairs of Somalia such as religion, politics, culture, and legal affairs. He said the operation of UNOSOM-2 (?violated) Article One of the UN Charter by massacring defenseless Somali civilians including women, children, and elderly people and illegally abducting and intending to abduct the leaders and supporters of the SNA,

as well as causing great destruction to public and private property. Mr. Aidid also stated that UNOSOM-II had instigated fresh confrontations among Somalis to facilitate the resumption of hostilities and fighting, and had blocked peace and reconciliation among Somalis as well as crippling relief efforts. The chairman also stated that UNOSOM-II had misled the UN Security Council in order to influence Security Council resolutions and had misinterpreted these resolutions.

In view of the above, the Somali people could not trust UNOSOM-II and the UN secretary general, and UNOSOM's continued stay in Somalia was a hindrance to any resolution of Somalia's problems. The chairman stressed that the continued stay of those who had committed serious crimes against the people was not wanted. The chairman said he was happy with the Somali people in general and SNA supporters in particular for the strong support they had shown for peace initiatives by the SNA and the United States, as well as the way in which they had opposed plans designed to spill Somali blood. He called on them to redouble their efforts.

In conclusion, Mohamed Farah Aidid called on Somali political leaders and the public to get ready to solve their problems, pledging that the SNA stood for the defense of interests and rights and would work for justice and a lasting solution to Somalia's problems. [passage omitted]

Demonstrators Support 'Positive' SNA, U.S. Initiatives

EA3110202593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Excerpt] A demonstration in support of the peace steps taken by the Somali National Alliance [SNA], the U.S. Government, and the OAU, particularly the countries of the Horn of Africa, and in condemnation of the problems brought on the Somali people by the UN Operation in Somalia, was today held at Independence Square, Mogadishu. The demonstration, attended by very many people from the districts constituting Banaadir Region, was addressed by Mr. Muhammad Yusuf Ilmi, member of the SNA internal committee, who is also a member of the United Somali Congress [USC] central committee, and Hawo Awaleh (Mudan), chairman of the USC Women's Organization. They both spoke about the bitter struggle waged by the Somali people to attain independence and underscored the importance of defending the Somali people's religion, dignity, and honor. Speaking on the peace steps taken by the SNA, the U.S. Government and the OAU, they pointed out that the move was positive and, if successful, would become part of a lasting solution to the problems in the country. [passage omitted]

SNA Denies Civil War 'Raging' in Mogadishu

EA3110191093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Text] A statement issued today by the office of the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] High Committee for Internal Affairs describes as baseless and fabricated lies reports broadcast by the world media that a civil war is raging between the Somali people living in north and south Mogadishu. The statement adds that the UN secretary general and his representatives in Mogadishu have for some time been attempting to set the Somali people against each other and have many times failed in their negative designs. For instance, the representatives organized the so-called demonstration on 25 October aimed at creating a civil war, but it was foiled by the Somali people living in north and south Mogadishu.

The statement goes on to say that there are bandit groups bankrolled by UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] to violate the cease-fire and create a civil war. UNOSOM and BBC Somali Service distort the facts in Somalia and depict Mogadishu as a place where a civil war is being fought. The statement makes clear to the world there are no hostilities among the Somali people and that what has been going on is UNOSOM interference. By creating instability in Mogadishu, UNOSOM is intent on destroying the cease-fire agreement between the SNA and the United States. The statement calls on the Somali people to maintain peace and desist from disturbances.

Special Envoy's Return Seen as Sign of U.S. 'Impatience'

AB0111085693 Paris AFP in English 0827 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Nov 1 (AFP)—American tanks rumbled through Mogadishu's shell-blitzed streets Monday in a show of military might hours before the expected arrival of U.S. special envoy to Somalia Robert Oakley.

Oakley will try to persuade feuding Somali factional leaders to open peace negotiations, U.S. officials said. Over the weekend he held talks with Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi, chosen by the Organisation of African Unity to mediate in Somalia.

Dozens of tanks roared through the dusty streets to the newly established U.S. victory base on the outskirts of Mogadishu early Monday. The U.S. Navy ship Denebola has unloaded an impressive array of military equipment including M1-A1 tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles over the past four days. The tanks will be used to protect the 7,200 U.S. troops and more than 28,000 United Nations peacekeepers in Somalia, U.S. military spokesman Steven Rausch said. Another 13,000 U.S. Marines are aboard ships of a carrier battle group off the coast.

Oakley, a former ambassador here, will try to organise new peace talks among rival Somali clan leaders and warlords with the help of leaders of neighbouring African countries. U.S. officials here declined to say whether Oakley would meet warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid. But members of Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) said the U.S. envoy would meet five SNA officials with whom he negotiated the release of a captured U.S. pilot and a Nigerian soldier last month.

Oakley's return here was seen as a sign of Washington's impatience with the U.N.'s failure to reopen talks with General Aidid's faction despite informal contacts, officials said. UN spokesman George Bennett said the world body had proposed new talks and was awaiting a response from the SNA. [passage omitted]

Ali Mahdi Radio Says BBC Reportage 'Far From Reality'

EA2810105693 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Commentary by Abdullahi Hassan Ahmed Shikhalow]

[Excerpts] Since early 1990 when the so-called dictator Siad Barre was still in power, Somalia has been in confusion and has experienced political crises leading to endless civil war, the effects of which are still felt countrywide. The resulting problems, which affect the whole country, have a lot to do with the participation of some international mass media in the fuelling of the civil war and the dissemination of reports to demoralize Somali citizens.

The astonishing fact is that these media are still brazenly reporting whatever they like. These radios are still busy telling lies and finding ways of tarnishing the Somali people's dignity and honor. These radios broadcast in the Somali language, particularly the one called the BBC, which is known to most Somalis as the extremist that dishes out lies. This radio is political and broadcasts whatever its unpatriotic workers wish. It sees only the negative side of things, while employing the evil section of journalism that bases itself on a policy of saying whatever one likes in order to be heard.

This Somali service has been known for belittling what is good in the country and its development. We have evidence that it has not reported the success of the week of peace observed by the Somali communities and organizations and the recent Haawiye conference concluded in Mogadishu. Moreover, it is unlikely that it will report the victories represented by the formation of district and regional councils in the country and the like.

The BBC Somali service has habitually inundated and misled the Somali people every noon, evening and night with reports that are far from reality and the interests of the Somali people—all designed to spark off a new crisis. The Somali people have lost respect for the broadcasters, some of whom are Somalis but who are demeaning Somalia in the eyes of the world.

The BBC, which broadcasts unreasonable reports, appears to brief its reporters on ways of acting to magnify the new dictatorship meant to destroy the whole country. They are paid salaries for putting out evil and unfounded reports, heedless of the consequences. This radio is telling the biggest lies supplied to it by its misinformers who walk around but never visit the trouble spots. They have distinguished themselves by supplying reports that are far from reality, for example: the incident of a fierce battle, the criticism of the UN Operation in Somalia, misunderstandings between the United Nations and the United States, the intended release of war criminals, the stoning of Pakistani troops by the people of northern Mogadishu, and other far-from-truthful reports.

The misinformers, notorious for their lies, are always ready to provide a distorted picture of the situation in the country. It is all the more regrettable that most people listen to what they say, believing that what these men, mostly foreigners, report about the country is the truth. This has led to some people grouping themselves into those who keep themselves busy by discussing the civil war and others who occupy themselves with daily conversations on politics and what the radios of the world, including the BBC, which broadcasts a lot of lies, are saying about the country.

The misleading reports and limitless fabrications broadcast by this Somali service are fully recognized for what they are by informed Somali people. The latest example was the disgusting report it broadcast on 25 October that the people of northern Mogadishu had unilaterally organized a demonstration in areas under the control of the southern groups. [passage omitted]

The Somali people, however, are fully aware of the lies this radio broadcasts, so they are at last becoming vigilant and closing their ears to the naked lies broadcast these days by the BBC to mislead international opinion.

Tanzania

Zanzibar President Bans Political Group

EA3110113093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] The president of Zanzibar, the Honorable Dr. Salmin Amour, has banned the "Blue Guard" [name given in English] group, who are members of one of the opposition political parties in Zanzibar. Dr. Salmin Amour said that the objective of the group is to create friction and crisis against the peace and stability prevailing in the country. He therefore ordered the immediate disbandment of the group.

The president of Zanzibar announced this directive today after receiving a goodwill delegation from citizens living in the Rahaleo region of Zanzibar. The purpose of their visit is to support the president of Zanzibar in his firm actions for national development.

The president of Zanzibar said that only the government is authorized to form a security force, in accordance with the national constitution, and not any opposition political party. He also banned the motorcades of vehicles and motorcycles which some leaders from opposition political parties use to travel the country, posing as the president. He said that the government will not tolerate such behavior any longer, and has directed the traffic police to arrest such people immediately. Dr. Salmin Amour said that such an insulting attitude toward the Government of Zanzibar will not be tolerated any longer.

Criticizes Oppositions' Motorcades

EA3110120093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1600 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] The president of Zanzibar, Dr. Salmin Amour, has said that after today the government will not tolerate the leaders of any opposition political party running their activities as if they were president of Zanzibar. He said that Zanzibar, a country which is part of the United Republic of Tanzania, will be led by a single president who has obtained the approval of the citizens. He directed that all those who are conducting their affairs as the president of Zanzibar before their election to stop forthwith.

Dr. Salmin said this today when addressing thousands of citizens who had staged a demonstration supporting his decisions and wise leadership of the country of Zanzibar. He added that for a long period now the government has tolerated the behavior of the political parties in the country but will not tolerate it anymore as some of the political leaders have started declaring themselves as president without having obtained the blessings [votes] of the citizens.

The president added that, following this directive, the traffic police are empowered to apprehend and take legal action against all those opposition political leaders who go about in large motorcades with motorcycles in order to pass themselves off as president.

At the same time the president of Zanzibar has banned all political parties from forming security forces, because this is against the national constitution. Addressing the crowd, Dr. Salmin reiterated his call to Revolutionary Party [CCM] members to continue tolerating the continuing mistreatment unleashed against them by the members of the opposition parties. He added that the CCM and the governments of Zanzibar and Tanzania will at all times work in collaboration with all peace-loving citizens in order to strive for peace and stability and to safeguard the country.

He explained to the citizens that opposition political parties want to see chaos in the country in order to cry and show to the world at large that they are being denied their constitutional rights. Amidst great applause from thousands of citizens, Dr. Salmin said that what the opposition political parties strive for is to complain and

beg—which will not help the citizens of Zanzibar—who need leaders who do not falter and are not in power for their own interests.

This huge demonstration by the citizens in support of the CCM is a clear manifestation that citizens do not love (?faltering) leaders and those who adopt an attitude of begging. Dr. Salmin added that the stand of the CCM is to implement peace and stability in the country, and therefore what the opposition political parties have to understand is that chaos has no place in this country. In the case of any [political] crisis, opposition political parties will have to take the blame.

Uganda

Tanzanian Premier, Museveni Discuss Burundi Issue

EA2910205093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Excerpt] The Tanzanian prime minister and first vice-president, Mr. John Malecela has paid a one-day working visit to Uganda to brief President Yoweri Museveni on what is happening in Burundi. The prime minister arrived in Uganda this morning from Kigali where he yesterday attended a regional summit held on the situation prevailing in Burundi. He told the president that the situation in Burundi is very serious, with the government structure in a condition of collapse and with thousands of Burundi refugees spilling into Tanzania and Rwanda.

He said that it is important to put together a peace-keeping force which can go as quickly as possible to Burundi so that the legitimate government headed by the prime minister can be helped to start functioning again. Mr. Malecela emphasized however, that such a force must be mainly African and its role must be purely peacekeeping and assisting the legitimate government to start functioning again. He told President Museveni that Tanzania deeply regrets and strongly condemns the assassination of President Ndadaye and some of his close colleagues and sincerely hopes that Burundi soldiers will cooperate in the restoration of the legitimate government, adding that no-one in Africa or in the outside world condoned in any way what the soldiers have done, which he referred to as an act of criminals.

He said that once the government of Burundi has been restored to its full legal status and once there is peace again, the people of Burundi can again concentrate on development. He requested president Museveni to do everything he can, together with other leaders in the region, to help solve this problem. On the refugee problem which has resulted from the attempted coup in Burundi, Mr. Malecela said there is a new influx of thousands of Burundi refugees spilling into Tanzania and Rwanda which the two countries had not been prepared for. He said the problem is all the more serious due to the fact that the majority of the refugees are

children under 15 years of age who are running from Burundi without their parents.

Mr. Malecela handed to president Museveni a copy of the communique issued at the end of the regional summit held in Kigali yesterday on the situation prevailing in Burundi.

In his remarks, President Museveni informed the prime minister that he had been in contact with President Mwinyi on the crisis in Burundi, and assured Mr. Malecela that Uganda is willing to contribute in any way it can to the resolution of the crisis. He told Mr. Malecela that Uganda has some useful and significant experience in stitching together what has been torn and he was sure this experience could be useful in attempts to resolve the crisis in Burundi. Therefore Uganda will contribute in whatever way it can and will put her experience at the disposal of the people of Burundi. Mr. Museveni commented that at this stage of African development, we must emphasize nation building and unity. He thanked Mr. Malecela for having briefed him about the present situation in Burundi.

The prime minister was accompanied by the Tanzanian foreign minister, the Honorable Joseph Rwegasira, the Minister for Defense Hon. Abd al-Rahman Kinana, the Deputy minister of Home Affairs Edward Mwesiumo, the Attorney General Mr. Andrew Chenge, the Tanzanian High Commissioner to Uganda Ambassador Joshua Opanga and other officials of the Tanzanian Government. [passage omitted]

President Thanks North Korean Military Instructors

EA2910215093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Text] The president, Lieutenant General Yoweri Museveni, has passed out scores of tank crews in Mbarara. He expressed satisfaction with the quality of training and thanked the [North] Korean instructors for the good work done. During the passing-out exercise, all the tanks hit their targets. The passing-out ceremony was attended by the Army commander, Major General Mugisha Muntu, and the North Korean ambassador to Uganda.

IFP Warns De Klerk Not To 'Go It Alone' With ANC

*MB3110201693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1953
GMT 31 Oct 93*

[Text] Ulundi Oct 31 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) on Sunday warned State President F W de Klerk and the government not to "go it alone" with the African National Congress (ANC)-alliance and cut negotiations short. The IFP said in a statement its Central Committee also resolved at a meeting in Ulundi on Sunday to:

- warn Mr. de Klerk and the government that any attempt at imposing a constitutional arrangement or a transitional authority prior to an agreement of all major parties would be "vehemently resisted"; and
- reiterate its call for an urgent summit of the country's leaders to collectively find a way to reconcile the fundamental issues still polarising society.

Negotiators Agree To Locate TEC in Pretoria

*MB0111101793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0912
GMT 1 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA—Democracy negotiators meeting at the World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg unanimously agreed on Monday that the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) be housed in Pretoria. The negotiating council unanimously agreed that Pretoria be the site of the TEC after a proposal to this effect was put forward by Planning Committee Chairman Mr. Pravin Gordhan. On Sunday, full-page advertisements for positions in the TEC were placed in several newspapers.

Freedom Alliance Agrees To Meet Government

*MB0111133893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1157
GMT 1 Nov 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA—The Freedom Alliance (FA) agreed on Monday to accept an offer from the government to hold a two-day "bosberaad" [bush meeting] in a bid to resolve the negotiations impasse. "We will go," alliance spokesman Rowan Cronje of Bophuthatswana told SAPA after a meeting of the alliance Executive in Pretoria.

He said the bilateral meeting would start on Tuesday night, and continue until "sometime on Thursday" at a secret venue. "We had apprehensions of simply going through a public relations exercise, which would have made no sense. But the government gave us the assurance that it was possible that our views could be accommodated," Mr. Cronje said.

The government welcomed the alliance decision to meet bilaterally. "It is the only sensible way to deal with the situation," said a spokesman for the government chief

negotiator, and minister of constitutional development, Roelf Meyer. "If they had declined it would be difficult to see how any useful discussions could be taken further," the spokesman said at the World Trade Centre. "It is in the best interests of negotiations," he added.

Asked whether the alliance was confident of reaching an agreement with the government this week, Mr. Cronje said: "We are going there (to the bosberaad) deadily serious."

The government and the alliance were "not too far" from each other, and agreement was possible if the government was committed to finding a solution, he said. However, the alliance disagreed totally that the latest government and African National Congress (ANC) agreements submitted at multi-party negotiations at Kempton Park provided for a federal constitution.

The alliance had considered the joint government-ANC submissions at their meeting on Monday morning, "and we totally disagree that it provides for a federal-type constitution". "It simply is not true what some people are saying—that the government-ANC proposals are a major breakthrough," Mr. Cronje said.

The alliance wanted a federal-type system for South Africa based on those of Italy and Spain, he explained. The alliance also disagreed that the government-ANC proposals provided for a long list of exclusive powers. "There are no exclusive powers there, only concurrent powers," Mr. Cronje explained.

Deadline for Completion of Multiparty Talks Extended

*MB0111155693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1539
GMT 1 Nov 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA—The deadline for an end to multiparty negotiations at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park has been extended by at least a week until Friday November 12. Confirmation of the extra week for democracy talks came when the latest timetable was handed out to the 21 parties participating at Kempton Park on Monday afternoon.

A plenary meeting of leaders to adopt the complete constitutional package for the interim period is now expected in the first part of the week beginning November 15, senior negotiators confirmed. A special sitting of Parliament to deal with the final part of the constitutional package, including the interim constitution, is scheduled to start on November 22.

Negotiators had originally planned to wrap up the constitutional package by this week Friday. However, they have run out of time as the workload has piled up in recent days. Added to that is the time taken up by a flurry of bilateral meetings running in tandem to proceedings at the World Trade Centre.

Top of the bilateral agenda are frantic attempts by especially the government to get the Freedom Alliance—which is boycotting Kempton Park—on board the negotiations train. The Alliance on Monday accepted a government offer of a two-day "bosberaad" [bush meeting], starting on Tuesday night, in another attempt to break the negotiations impasse.

De Klerk Meets Albanian Foreign Minister Serreqi

*AU0111101793 Tirana ATA in English 0906 GMT
1 Nov 93*

[Text] Tirana, November 1 (ATA)—In the end of its visit to South Africa, Albanian delegation led by Foreign Minister Serreqi, met with President Frederik de Klerk. Mr. de Klerk said that the visit of Mr. Serreqi is a contribution to strengthen relations between South Africa and Albania.

President de Klerk said that South Africa is rich in minerals consequently all possibilities exist to foster cooperation with Albania in this area. De Klerk asked Mr. Serreqi to convey his greetings to President Berisha for the cordial message and welcomed the invitation to pay an official visit to Albania.

Albanian Minister Serreqi said that proper circumstances exist to foster cooperation between Albania and South Africa.

De Klerk Addresses Election Rally in Johannesburg

*MB3010151893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1346
GMT 30 Oct 93*

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 30 SAPA—President F W de Klerk threw down the gauntlet to the African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] at an election rally on Saturday, saying the National Party [NP] would triumph at the polling booths next year. Addressing several thousand people, including many blacks, at the rally at the World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg, he accused the ANC of being a "dangerous party" and dismissed the IFP as being "not much more than a regional party."

The NP was the only party South Africans could trust with their future, Mr. de Klerk said. He spoke forcefully, but suffered some moments of embarrassment when it transpired that he was unable to sing along when Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika [God Bless Africa—African anthem] was played over the sound system.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha flanked Mr. de Klerk at the proceedings and, addressing the media afterwards, Mr. de Klerk played down the brouhaha caused by the

foreign minister's apologies this week for the government's decisions on the SADF [South African Defense Force] Umtata raid and for his remarks about the petrol price row.

Mr. de Klerk said the issues had caused "no problems" in his cabinet, but added that the cabinet shared in the unhappiness about the loss of life associated with the raid. The information initially supplied to Mr. de Klerk and his cabinet colleagues had been that the target had been a "stacked cache" of Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) weaponry, he said.

Regarding the breakdown in talks between the government and the Freedom Alliance of conservative leaders, Mr. de Klerk said the alliance's proposed summit of leaders would have little significance if it was not attended by most significant leaders. He did not think such a summit would be feasible at present, although it might become so in future. Mr. de Klerk could not see how the alliance could turn down the government's offer of a bosberaad [bush meeting].

The president said that the ANC with its Youth League "which does as it pleases", its alliance with the SA Communist Party, its intimidation record, its arrogance and double talk, was a dangerous party which needed to be curtailed at the polling booths. "The Inkatha [Freedom] Party, which walks out and begins to beat the war drums every time it does not get its way, is not the answer either." The IFP was regional and hardly a factor in the Transvaal.

The NP was entering the election with the aim of emerging as the strongest party. "Our aim is to come first. Our election campaign has barely begun," said Mr. de Klerk.

The president made his speech from an elevated walkway, with huge television monitors relaying his image to the audience seated in two halls, which were not quite filled to capacity. Outside, tents were pitched and programmes staged to keep the crowd entertained behind rolls of razor wire.

Mr. de Klerk said the government had delivered on its referendum promises, and the constitution would contain safeguards protecting minorities. Regions would be able to adopt their own constitutions in a federal system, Mr. de Klerk said. "Self-determination for minorities will be assured by way of their participating in government decision-making at all levels (and) by way of a federal state model..."

ANC President Nelson Mandela still wanted the people to believe that the NP was a white party, he noted. "He is living in a dream gone by. Look about you and you will see the truth!" Coloured Minister Jac Rabie was on hand to lead the crowd in cries of "Viva De Klerk!...Long live the National Party...Long life and Viva Pik Botha!"

Pik Botha Says Umtata Raid 'Mishandled' by Government

MB3010190393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, says there is no dissatisfaction in government circles because he had apologized for the government's handling of the Umtata raid. At a political meeting at the World Trade Center, Mr. Botha repeated that matters such as the Umtata raid, the recent petrol price increase, and the Walvis Bay issue had been mishandled by the government. He said that any party or government had to admit its mistakes before those mistakes could be rectified.

Speaking on the same occasion, President F.W. de Klerk told journalists he was concerned about the outcry being made over the Umtata raid. He said the government did not regret the decision taken before the raid. However, it was unanimous in its shock over the effect of the attack in which five people were killed. President de Klerk said it was not in the country's interests for the raid to be brought up continually.

Popcru Announces Plans for 'Nationwide Protest'

MB3010052993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1707 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 29 SAPA—The Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union [Popcru] plans to embark on nationwide protest action to highlight the "crisis of policing" in South Africa. Popcru president Lt Gregory Rockman told a news conference in Johannesburg on Friday that although the union would probably be unable to picket all police stations in the country, it would try its best. The action, due to start in the next week, comes amid continuing conflict between Popcru and the authorities.

Reacting to Popcru's announcement, the government promised the SA [South African] Police [SAP] would meet the union as soon as possible. Lt Rockman said Popcru demanded the immediate re-instatement of all dismissed and suspended members; the dropping of charges against them; removal of the internal stability unit from townships; a public inquiry into police grievances; and the de facto recognition of Popcru.

The union's attempts to talk to the government had been stone-walled previously, said Lt Rockman. As recently as three weeks ago, he claimed, the police commissioner's office had said negotiations with the union would be "fruitless".

Popcru's executive had met in the past three days and decided the SAP was reluctant to solve the crisis within policing, which made the whole population hostage. "The South African population doesn't deserve this... We feel it's best to sit around the table and talk. Let's be wise as leaders before harm comes to people," he added.

Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said "the African National Congress has hijacked Popcru and therefore the Minister (of Law and Order Hernus Kriel) will talk to the real decision makers in this regard".

Mr Kriel had invited the ANC [African National Congress], the Freedom Alliance and other interested parties to discuss the politicisation of the police force.

Reacting to Popcru's planned protest action, Capt Kotze said "these actions confirm that their message amounts to nothing more than blackmail and is completely incompatible with professional policing principles".

Popcru's announcement followed reports of a high-level meeting between the government and the ANC to discuss Popcru, and a proposed Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] march through central Johannesburg on Saturday to protest the apparent merger of Popcru and the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation].

Lt Rockman said Popcru had "extended a hand of friendship" to the IFP, but it had been refused. He said by Friday afternoon he had received no feedback on the ANC's meeting with the government.

Popcru, ANC Military Wing Members March

MB3010190193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] The Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union, Popcru, and the military wing of the ANC [African National Congress], Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], marched in East London today to highlight Popcru members' grievances. The march, calling for the immediate reinstatement of all police dismissed throughout the country, was monitored by members of the OAU and the South African Peace Secretariat. There was also a strong police and SADF [South African Defense Force] presence. There were no incidents. Earlier, East London police liaison officer Christo Louw warned Popcru members who took part in the march that they could face disciplinary measures or even dismissal.

IFP Holds Protest March on Alleged ANC-Popcru Activities

MB3010151393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1401 GMT 30 Oct 93

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 30 SAPA—Thousands of Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters marched through the centre of Johannesburg on Saturday to protest against the activities of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union [Popcru], which the IFP says are subversive and dangerous.

In a memorandum handed to John Vorster Square Police Station Commander Brig Hansie Kohne by IFP Witwatersrand leader Themba Khoza, the IFP expressed

its "outrage" at Popcru's activities. It said Popcru members were participating in political demonstrations carrying official service weapons and using official SAP [South African Police] vehicles.

Popcru was also marching in police uniform with uniformed members of the ANC's [African National Congress] armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK], it claimed. The memorandum charged that the ANC was attempting to "neutralise" the security forces. It said the ANC's demand for the withdrawal of the Internal Stability Unit from the townships was motivated by a belief that many Popcru members would "turn a blind eye" on ANC criminal activities and attacks against the IFP.

Popcru was a subversive organisation, and the IFP demanded that strong steps be taken against it. "Quite frankly, IFP view the activities of Popcru members as a disgrace to the SAP."

Brig Kohne said he would hand the memorandum to Law and Order Minister Mr. Hernus Kriel.

The march was marred by a number of incidents on Saturday, including intimidation of journalists and the assault of at least one pedestrian. By 3PM, police were unable to confirm rumours that a man had been stabbed and bottle store looted in Johannesburg's CBD. As marchers returned to Jeppe Station on Saturday afternoon to catch trains to their homes, gunshots were heard and panic-stricken people surged through the station building. No-one seemed to be injured and the source of the shots could not be ascertained by a SAPA journalist on the scene.

There was a heavy police and defence force presence around Jeppe Station and the nearby George Koch Hostel and police helicopters monitored the march from the air. The marchers inspired fear in passersby, who dived into shops and ran down side streets.

A number of taxis filled with stony-faced passengers executed smart u-turns in one-way streets to avoid the marchers, who were heavily armed with traditional weapons including knobkerries, spears and sharpened sticks.

Journalists were threatened and harassed by IFP supporters while covering the march.

Before the march got underway from George Koch Hostel SOWETAN photographer Clinton Asaray was warned by a uniformed marshall that he was not welcome at the march. IFP supporters told SAPA they believed Mr. Asaray was an "ANC stooge", and he was told he should leave. Later Mr. Asaray and a SUNDAY TIMES journalist were surrounded by a crowd of Inkatha supporters who tried to pull them from the car. An incident was reportedly averted by the intervention of peace monitors.

Another marshall warned journalists that if the march was not on the 7PM CCV [Contemporary Community

Values Television] TV news, journalists would not be welcome back to the next IFP rally. "Journalists are only capable of reporting shit about IFP. In fact you should all leave now, it will be safer," he said.

In another incident, a rumour spread that a man in possession of an AK47 rifle had been seen near the Carlton Centre. The marchers came to a sudden halt and a handful of them ran back to investigate, and during the confusion a pedestrian was hit with a knobkerrie on her forehead. An ambulance was on hand, however, and the woman was treated and then taken away apparently to hospital.

Peace monitors also intervened when unruly protesters mock-charged street vendors on the corner of Commissioner and Von Wielligh Streets.

A strong police presence backed by the South African Defence Force could be seen throughout the streets of Johannesburg.

Mandela Accuses NP of 'Fanning Hatred' in Cape

MB2910183993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1745 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 29 SAPA—The National Party [NP] was fanning hatred and possibly even violence between black and coloured people in the western Cape with the advert it placed in an Afrikaans language newspaper on Friday. African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela charged. The NP was exploiting the housing crisis in the western Cape, which it had created, to play blacks and coloured off against one another, Mr Mandela said in a statement written in Afrikaans.

"We warn the NP to stop playing with fire by trying to build their own future by playing people off against one another and destroying communities. The ANC is convinced that they are attempting to cause the same sort of violence and destruction which has been orchestrated in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region for the past two years."

He said it was clear the NP would stop at nothing in its immoral pursuit for the votes of those it suppressed for decades. The ANC would hold the NP responsible if its exploitation of the housing crisis and the fanning of racial hatred gave rise to violence and loss of life.

Mr Mandela said the ANC was deeply concerned about the illegal occupation of houses in Mitchell's Plein, Delft and other areas in the western Cape by squatters and said the organisation was against such actions. "Property rights must be protected and the ANC will do everything in its power to ensure that owners get their homes back." The organisation would also do everything possible for squatters living in cardboard and zinc shacks.

He said a senior ANC delegation under leadership of ANC Vice President Walter Sisulu would visit the western Cape on Friday night to prevent the NP from

further exploiting the situation. Mr Mandela said the ANC would make as much money possible available to address the housing crisis after the April 27 elections next year.

The full-page NP advert warned people that their homes were not safe under an ANC government. "The ANC is still not part of the government and already their supporters are taking houses from their rightful owners," said the advert.

The advert also contains extracts from newspaper reports in which ANC western Cape leader Dr Allan Boesak revealed that the organisation was investigating two men, one an ANC member, for their role in inciting people to illegally occupy houses in Delft.

The advertisement cut out the section of the newspaper report in which Dr Boesak was quoted as saying the ANC suspected the two men had been planted by the NP.

Mandela Says Forming New Foreign Policy 'Key Goal'

MB0111055793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2209 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 31 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela says the chartering of a new foreign policy for South Africa will be a key goal of the organisation after next year's election, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news. Mr. Mandela, in the Washington magazine, Foreign Affairs, said a central goal of the ANC's foreign policy would be to promote institutions and forces that aimed at making the world safe for diversity through democratic means. He said the new South Africa would also promote human rights, democracy and co-operation between African states.

South African Press Review for 31 Oct

MB3110153493

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY NATION

Concessions to Right Wing in Negotiations—"The negotiations process is beginning to assume a contradictory character in that on the one hand genuine progress is being made through the various agreements that have been reached," states the Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 31 October in a page 8 editorial. On the other hand, "the process seems to be stagnating because of the recalcitrance of the minority, rightwing parties." The editorial elaborates by stating that "we are increasingly getting into a situation wherein the more vocal threats of violence one makes, the greater recognition the negotiations process accords one. This is a dangerous precedent where recognition is going to be given to more and more warlords and what we set out to achieve—democracy and peace for our people—is going to be sidetracked and lost." "To give in to them, will be

to give in to them perpetually. No democracy could ever exist under those set of circumstances," concludes the SUNDAY NATION.

Botha Statements on Umtata Raid Criticized—In an editorial on the same page of the 31 October SUNDAY NATION, Foreign Minister Pik Botha's description of the defense force's Umtata raid is called 'lame' and 'too late'. "Foreign minister Pik Botha this week described the government's handling of the Umtata raid as 'miserable'—a gross understatement if ever there was one. Botha, unlike his boss, president FW de Klerk, is however willing to admit the government culpability in this tragic loss of young lives." "In assessing the Umtata debacle, we need to examine whether the government's actions were an error of judgement rather than of intent. The Umtata attack was wrong from all points of view; morally and politically." In conclusion, the SUNDAY NATION writes that "in spite of what the foreign minister says, his apology cannot absolve De Klerk, who is yet to face the nation and explain his role in the murders."

South African Press Review for 1 November

MB011120693

[Editorial Report]

BEELD

Freedom Alliance Must Reduce Demands—"It is a pity that the talks between the Freedom Alliance [FA] and the ANC [African National Congress] have ended in deadlock, but this was not unexpected," notes an editorial on page 16 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 27 October. "It has been clear for months that that would be the inevitable outcome of a negotiation process which is being pursued half-heartedly in the hope that some change of heart would take place in the Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group]-FA parties to make a settlement possible." The editorial continues: "It seems unlikely that either the ANC or the government will agree to any further concessions," so "unless the FA is prepared to accept a two-phased process, the settlement will remain out of reach. Up to now it has been the government and the ANC which have been prepared to scale down their demands. For the sake of South Africa, the FA must now do its part."

Right Wing Damages Afrikaner Cause—A second editorial on page 16 says that "the conviction of Afrikaner Resistance Movement leader Mr. Eugene Terreblanche and 10 of his kindred souls for public violence during the so-called Battle of Ventersdorp is a heart-breaking affair. Not because they were convicted. That is the just deserts of all those who set themselves above the law and believe they can take the law into their own hands and force their will upon others. The heart-break is that these people claim to be the mouthpiece of the Afrikaner nation, and the resulting perception of the Afrikaner this has created both here and overseas. By their actions they have done the Afrikaner cause untold harm."

APLA Urged To Renounce Violence—The Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 28 October argues in a page 14 editorial that "the decision by Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel and a senior official in the delegation of the Pan-Africanist Congress' [PAC] military wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], to meet face to face in Harare next week is a very positive step. Such a meeting at the political level is urgently needed, especially after the controversial defense force raid on an alleged APLA house in Umtata which raised the temperature so sharply. It is necessary that APLA be convinced that it cannot wage its armed struggle against innocent civilians while the PAC innocently insists at the negotiating table that it wishes to negotiate. Just as the African National Congress' military wing has done, so APLA must renounce—or at least suspend—violence and unconditionally become part of the negotiation process. If it is not prepared to do so, it must not complain when the full force of this country's security forces is used against it—wherever it may be planning its next bloody slaughter. The security forces have a responsibility to prevent crime and violence." "Neither APLA nor any other organization which undermines law and order can claim special treatment."

SOWETAN

Government, APLA Meeting in Harare Viewed—"If the meeting between the Government and APLA in Harare today follows the pattern of their last meeting, it will be a tragic waste of time and effort," begins the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 1 November in a page 8 editorial. "That meeting could have been a farce written by a schoolboy. It achieved nothing, largely because of the Government's attitude. Its delegation went to Gaborone to give the PAC and APLA a dressing down." "There was no intention to negotiate. There are already indications that this attitude persists. The Government has insisted that this is 'not a military but a police problem,' hence Kriel being at the head of its delegation." Despite this past and the apparent difference in both delegations' proposed agendas for this meeting, "if the two sides go into the talks today in good faith and prepared to give as much as they take, a solution can be found and at least one level of the violence tearing this country apart will be behind us."

Angola

Government Team Returns From Lusaka, Claims 'No Progress'

MB3010055593 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 29 Oct 93

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, has concluded five days of talks with government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] officials in Lusaka, the Zambian capital.

On their return to Luanda, the government delegates said there had been no progress in fundamental issues such as UNITA's withdrawal from areas it captured since the resumption of the civil war last year. The meeting was to have led to direct peace talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA.

UN's Butrus-Ghali Urges Suspension of Further Sanctions

MB3010070693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] The UN secretary general has asked the UN Security Council to suspend the resolution providing for further sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The UN Security Council is scheduled to convene on 1 November to discuss the Angolan issue.

In his report, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali recognizes that UNITA has been making efforts for peace and adds that the ongoing unilateral cease-fire has permitted the distribution of humanitarian aid. He also praised the UNITA Political Commission's stand on the Lusaka peace talks.

The United States has also said that it will not support further sanctions against UNITA [words indistinct] willingness to negotiate an accord. Washington has said that UN Security Council Resolution 864 of 15 September 1993 only ensures that UNITA will become more radical in its positions and abandon dialogue.

Officer Charges UNITA With 2,000 Deaths Since Cease-Fire

MB2910204793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] announced unilateral cease-fire has not been felt, though it should have been in force since 20 September. Brigadier Jose Manuel Jota, spokesman for the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], has once again confirmed that UNITA has been violating its own cease-fire declaration. He met with Angolan and foreign newsmen at Luanda's Anibal de

Melo Center this evening to speak about the country's political and military situation. To his mind, the situation has deteriorated since UNITA announced its unilateral cease-fire. All that is happening is that Cuito has not been coming under attack, but it continues to be under siege. Meanwhile, UNITA troops have intensified their operations in other areas since 20 September.

[Begin Jota recording] The UNITA forces stopped attacking and shelling the city of Cuito on 25 September. UNITA only stopped its attacks against the city of Cuito. Nonetheless, UNITA has been killing people, planting mines, and moving its men and military equipment on the outskirts of the principal cities held by the government. UNITA's aim is to create the right conditions to occupy those centers at a later stage. On other fronts and in other areas, the UNITA forces have continued their operations to occupy and destroy social and economic targets. The occupation of Huila Province's Chicomba District and, more recently, (Quessua) Commune in Malange Province, are cases in point. UNITA has also destroyed the bridges over the Catumbela River, in Benguela Province, and Luvo River, in Lunda Sul Province. Furthermore, it has continued to receive war materiel from the Republic of Zaire and South Africa. That war materiel is being offloaded on the Angolan hinterland, notably in Cuando Cubango, Moxico, and Malange Provinces. The principal aim of those operations is to create the right conditions to occupy the cities of Menongue, Cuito, Luena, and Malange.

UNITA has intensified its operations in such a way that it has carried out some 360 operations—principally against the people—involving attacks, ambushes, shelling, mine planting actions, abductions, and murders. Those operations have resulted in more than 2,000 people killed and more than 3,000 wounded. These figures include both civilians and soldiers. To carry out those operations, UNITA received multilateral supplies, including fuel, lubricants, foodstuffs, and—above all—war materiel. Those supplies have been delivered by aircraft coming in from the Republic of Zaire and South Africa, which used routes that are not internationally known. They have been violating Angolan air space to supply the UNITA troops. [end recording]

Communique Reports UNITA Attacks in Huila 18-29 October

MB3010201793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has intensified its warmongering actions throughout the country. The Southern Front Military Command today issued a communique reporting constant UNITA attacks on different areas of the region from 18-29 October. Our Huila correspondent reports.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] A communique from the Southern Front Military Command reveals that UNITA troops attacked (Freixel) situated 76

km north of Matala. In response, the local civilian defense repulsed the attack, having recovered a quantity of war materiel and rescuing a kidnaped civilian. A 30-man UNITA group clashed with civilian defense force in Diamba commune, resulting in the death of three troops belonging to the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] and the capture of three AKM weapons and one PKM weapon. Another action carried out by UNITA rebels was thwarted 17 km south of Quilengues. Government forces killed two UNITA elements and recovered a quantity of war materiel.

The Southern Front Military Command also reported that on 28 October Jonas Savimbi's men shelled government forces' positions in Chamutete. Government forces clashed with 170 UNITA soldiers in (Moshitenge), west of Quilengues, killing eight rebels and capturing five AKM weapons. Government forces also destroyed 100 rebel huts and recovered seven [words indistinct] stolen from civilians. Another group of Savimbi's men clashed with the civilian defense force to the north of Cuvelai, resulting in the death of three bandits and the destruction of a cart carrying supplies for the rebels.

The communique also points out that UNITA [words indistinct] looting of civilian property and theft of cattle. [end recording]

Luanda Radio Reports UNITA Attacks Caimbambo, Malange

*MB3110194593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Oct 93*

[Text] National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops murdered six people in Benguela Province today. Those people were traveling in two [word indistinct] vehicles to Caimbambo District. Those vehicles were carrying goods for people returning to their homes. Also yesterday, UNITA ambushed a four-vehicle convoy, killing dozens of civilians. Jonas Savimbi's rebel forces have intensified their criminal operations against government-held positions and civilian targets over the last few days.

Meanwhile, UNITA suffered losses in (Quessua) area of Malange Province after clashes with government forces. The provincial correspondent reports:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] The Northeastern Military Front Command has issued a press communique in Malange reporting that legality has been restored to (Quessua) area. UNITA forces were put to flight and government forces are continuing their search and mopping-up operations. The Angolan Armed Forces have also captured large quantities of war materiel abandoned by the men serving in Jonas Savimbi's illegal army. [end recording]

UNITA Reportedly Infiltrates 600 Armed Men Into Cabinda

*MB3010070093 Luanda TPA Television Network in
Portuguese 1930 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] As part of its destabilization strategy, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has introduced some 600 armed men into Cabinda Province. Colonel Manuel Paiva, spokesman for the Angolan Armed Forces Command for Cabinda Province, has spoken to the People's Television of Angola:

[Begin Paiva recording] We can describe Cabinda Province's political and military situation as unchanged, though UNITA has infiltrated some forces, previously deployed in Zaire, into Cabinda Province. Those forces have been carrying out operations against civilians and economic targets. This is further evidence that UNITA is not abiding by its much vaunted unilateral cease-fire offer. As is well known, UNITA receives support from neighboring countries, and as a result we are witnessing movements that have culminated in the introduction of more UNITA forces in Cabinda Province. Those forces have come in from Zairian territory.

We would like to assure you that UNITA does not have the capability to take either the city of Cabinda or the province itself; it is not possible for them to do so. With the help of the local people, our forces are ready and determined to defend the city and to carry out operations to expel those armed groups from Cabinda Province. [end recording]

Mozambique

Dhlakama Hails Government for Seeking Closer Relations

*MB3010092893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0900 GMT 30 Oct 93*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, the leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has said in Maputo that the government is reacting positively and helping create an atmosphere of closer relations with Renamo. He added that such behavior can only encourage political dialogue.

The Renamo leader said this during an interview he granted with the NOTICIAS newspaper and Mozambique Television. The interview was held at his own request and took place in his Maputo residence. Dhlakama also said that during this visit to Maputo he has been in regular contact with President Joaquim Chissano to deal with several problems currently preventing progress in the Mozambican peace process. He also noted that his movement is concerned about Traffic Police and Customs Police corruption, but he failed to provide specific examples.

Zimbabwe

Minister Kriel Arrives in Harare for Talks With APLA

MB3110201793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Text] A South African Government delegation and a PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]-APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] one are squaring-up for discussions. They are aimed at defusing the stand-off between APLA and the security forces. The venue is Harare's National Conference Center. The talks are set to begin tomorrow morning.

[SABC political correspondent Conrad Burke] There is still no clarity on the size of the delegations. The PAC has a line-up of four, led by Foreign Affairs Secretary Gora Ebrahim, and including Sabelo Phama, APLA's military commander, Raymond Martin, and Political Commissar Daniel Romero. The South African Government delegation is led by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and backed by Fanus Schoeman, deputy minister of constitutional development, and Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe. Mr. Kriel met the Zimbabwean foreign affairs minister this evening. Sources in the PAC say they will be pleased if tomorrow's face-to-face talks can bring a cessation of hostilities between government forces and APLA. Whatever the outcome, the fact that mortal enemies are facing each other in talks is a remarkable achievement.

Cote d'Ivoire

Houphouet Reportedly Suffers From 'Generalized Cancer'

AB3010131093 Abidjan LA VOIE in French 30 Oct 93
p 3

[Article by Freedom Neruda: "Houphouet Could Be Suffering From a Generalized Cancer"; first paragraph is LA VOIE introduction]

[Text] For a few weeks now, the health of the president of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, the official age is 88, has been the focus of the news. Despite the falsely reassuring statements made by Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara when he returned from a recent trip to France, the situation could be more serious than it appears....

Houphouet-Boigny is sick. A little? Seriously? Very, very sick? None can say for sure. The latest news we have follows persistent rumors of his death, leaked from various sources—but all close to his entourage. Other sources have agreed to say that the situation is very serious and that things are not okay.

Some say that President Houphouet-Boigny is unable to stand up. Others say in private that the old man is not able to speak. Those who want to appear well informed disclosed the following news—and this could be true if one takes into account the clues that preceded this period of uncertainty. Indeed, the news makes us believe that President Houphouet-Boigny is suffering from a generalized cancer. This serious state of health is really desperate and was diagnosed by his doctors at the Cochin Hospital in Paris after his last relapse.

As we know, for several days the president of the Republic was feeling too ill even to eat. You should remember the report filed by AFP saying that "he has started eating again." Following his inability to take food, the president passed out and plunged into a coma. That was when he was taken to an emergency intensive care unit at Cochin Hospital where he was X-rayed. To the doctors' amazement they discovered Houphouet-Boigny, officially 88 years old, had generalized cancer.

Should we believe the hypothesis of generalized cancer? In any case, today it is certain that the president has been suffering from prostate cancer since the early 1980's. So, he has been suffering from this illness of the elderly for about 10 years, and for reasons known only to him, he refused to undergo the necessary surgery. The problem is that the sickness, if not surgically treated, becomes cancerous, as is the case with several other types of tumors. In order to help the president withstand the extreme pain that shakes his frail body, he is said to take medications recommended by all cancer specialists—for example cobalt and other drugs, including morphine.

Following information on a French television channel that "the Ivorian president has just been admitted to Cochin Hospital in a critical state, according to reliable

hospital sources," the statement made by His Excellency Eugene Haidara, our ambassador to France, was nothing better than: "The president is very, very tired, but he is quite well." With all this information available, we can say today that the president of the Republic is in a critical situation.

The steady deterioration in the health of the father of the nation, as described by people close to him, makes us doubt the statement made by Prime Minister Ouattara after his trip to France, when LA VOIE published rumors which reported that the president was dead. Let us recall that when people for the first time said that the president had undergone surgery because he suffering from prostate problems, a television crew and FRATER-NITE MATIN newsmen, along with IVOIR'SOIR France correspondent Serge Bile, were sent to Paris to stage that grotesque scene that we all saw on television.

To prove to the "naïve" Ivorians that the Old Man was well after his prostate surgery, the government thought it necessary to show... reassuring pictures on television. It was a good, indeed a very good, initiative, since pictures speak louder than words. However, a lot of people were not convinced, and later events proved them right. How do we therefore explain—still in a desire to obtain proof—Alassane's trip to Paris this time without any journalists, unlike what he did the first time, and when this time there was talk of Houphouet-Boigny's death? Can we under the circumstances give credence to what the prime minister has said concerning the president's state of health?

Remember that ADO [Alassane Dramane Ouattara] trumpeted abroad and on all radio and television stations that he had stabilized the economy, restored the major balances, and that the country was booming. Today, he has plainly told Ivorians that the coming days are going to be difficult, very difficult, and that even greater sacrifices are going to be demanded.

All things considered, FRATERNITE MATIN journalists were right. Not willing to fall for another trick, since they reportedly did not join in this second verification trip, they demanded—with rare courage—a regular publication of the president's health report. At the time, we only contented ourselves with a simple statement from the government. Well, Alassane went, and he came back to tell us that everything is fine, when it seems that this is very far from the truth.

[Abidjan LA VOIE in French on 30 October in a related editorial by Souleymane Senn adds the following: "The Alassane Ouattara government is urgently requested to immediately publish the Ivorian president's health report, in order to put to rest the wild rumors circulating for some time now concerning President Houphouet-Boigny's state of health. Our colleague, FRATERNITE MATIN, has already demanded this in a very authoritative editorial. The daily is right. If this is done, all these crazy and serious speculations will no longer be justified. For, as someone said, we are not talking of just anybody.

but of the guarantor of the state's continuity. If the authorities refuse to publish the president's health report, then they are only feathering the nest of those who fear the worst for the head of state."

["The latest information, which we refuse to believe, is very worrying. Some sources say that the president of the Republic is suffering from memory troubles, which is quite normal for a man of his age. Others say that he is suffering from a generalized cancer, and that is more serious."

["Ivorians would like to know the health of their president. It is therefore urgent, in order to reassure them, to furnish them with sufficiently convincing facts. They need it. It is totally unnecessary to hide behind the Akan tradition to keep the people in the dark. We are, as we know, in a Republic and not in an Akan tribe or kingdom. Light must be shed on the matter with a proper health report."]

Liberia

Taylor Meets UN, OAU Envoys To Discuss Peace Initiatives

AB3110100593 Paris AFP in French 1035 GMT
29 Oct 93

[Text] Monrovia, 29 Oct (AFP)—Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL, the main armed faction), met on 27 and 28 October with UN and OAU special representatives at his headquarters in Gbarnga, according to an NPFL radio report monitored in Monrovia on 29 October. Taylor conferred "for several hours" with the UN's Trevor Gordon-Somers and OAU's Canaan Banana on "ways and means to advance the peace process." Radio Gbarnga added.

The three men "solved many problems posed by the Liberian conflict," the radio stated without elaborating. Their discussions also touched on the arrival of troops from Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and Uganda. Those three countries have agreed in principle to contribute troops to the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG]. Some 4,000 troops are due in Liberia to strengthen the 16,000 men already there. ECOMOG is tasked with monitoring the disarmament of the Liberian factions under the supervision of some 300 UN observers.

Meanwhile, Gordon-Somers has urged all the involved parties "to take the initiative in solving the problem of the inauguration of a new interim government," the radio further said. Under the Cotonou Accord, signed on 25 July by the warring Liberian factions, the inauguration of new transitional institutions and the beginning of the disarmament exercise should be simultaneous. The disarmament operation was initially scheduled to have started in late August.

Nigeria

Opposition Urges Resignation of Ruling Government

AB2910231393 Paris AFP in French 1723 GMT
29 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Lagos 29 Oct (AFP)—The Movement for the Advancement of Democracy (MAD) in Nigeria, which has claimed responsibility for the hijacking of the Nigeria Airways Airbus to Niamey, has given a new ultimatum to the Nigerian Interim National Government, urging it to resign.

A copy of an unsigned MAD leaflet which reached AFP today, dated 27 October—two days after the hijacking of the Airbus—gives a deadline of seven days to members of the government for compliance. "Resign or you will be annihilated," the leaflet threatens.

"This is a warning to alert the entire nation to the imminent catastrophe which is threatening to engulf our country," asserted the document, which was addressed to the headquarters of the HERALD, the official newspaper of Kwara State (central Nigeria) and of the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE, the country's oldest newspaper, which is published in Ibadan, (Oyo State, in southwest Nigeria). [passage omitted]

The MAD's warning also goes out to all the country's authority figures, senior officers, religious leaders, and traditional chiefs who support the interim government, the document states. The leaflets, dated 27 October, were sent to the HERALD and NIGERIAN TRIBUNE dailies by "Red Star" express, a special delivery mail company, but it cannot be said with certainty that they were issued after the hijacking of the Airbus 310, which took place on the morning of 25 October, observers noted. [passage omitted]

Army Dismisses as False Report on Coup Plot

AB3010090093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] The Nigerian Army has dismissed as false a recent report of an aborted coup allegedly masterminded by a former military governor of Kaduna State, retired Colonel Abubakar Umaru. The report was published by a news magazine. Briefing newsmen in Lagos yesterday on some erroneous reports on sensitive matters by some media organizations, the director of Army Public Relations, Lieutenant Colonel Godwin Ugbo, described the publication as an embarrassment to both the military and the entire nation. He said that Col. Umaru was faithful to the Army throughout his service.

The Army spokesman explained that Col. Umaru retired from service on 7 October and has since remained a free man. As regards to report that one Mr. Edmond Ikechukwu Onyama, allegedly told another magazine that he was a former operative with the military intelligence, in possession of facts about the killing of Mr. Dele Jiwa, the director of Army Public Relations said Onyama had never been in the Nigerian Army. Col. Ugbo said that the

Army had investigated and discovered that Onyama, who goes about media organizations with false information, was mentally deranged and that efforts were being made to control him by his family in Eke, in Udi local government area of Enugu State.

The director blamed the magazines for publishing the reports without investigation and asked them to publish an apology to the Army and the nation on the misinformation.

Foreign Minister Reviews Hijack, Reports on Corruption

*AB3110213593 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 31 Oct 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The dust seems to be settling on the Nigerian hijacking affair. Last week, a Nigeria Airways plane was hijacked to Niger by a Nigerian group, angry at the way the elections had been handled and the way the new administration in Nigeria was installed. The plane was eventually stormed on the runway of Niger's airport and the hijackers arrested. But there have been consistent rumors that Israeli security agents were involved in the storming of the plane. Until now, the Governments of Niger and Nigeria have denied any such involvement. The foreign minister of Nigeria's interim government, Chief Matthew Mbu, is in London at the moment and Isa Aba Adamu from our Hausa service asked him whether Israeli agents had indeed helped in storming the plane:

[Begin recording] [Mbu] What I can say is that we have the cooperation of friendly nations who have great expertise in the management of hijacking and we had them really on arm to come to our rescue and we are very grateful to all of them. I don't think I should name them, but very friendly countries came to our rescue and we owe them a debt of gratitude for their cooperation, their concern, and for saving the lives of the innocent [words indistinct].

[Adamu] The organization of these hijackers is threatening interim government officials—all of them—with death and attacks and so on. Are you not afraid?

[Mbu] Well, there is that peril in public service, but someone has to do the job. And if we are called upon to perform the duty for Nigeria, to bring about security, to bring about stability, we have to do that, we have to pay with the price of threat to our lives and to our property. Well, that is the price someone has to pay. The nation must be governed. There must be stability in Nigeria; there must be. But if anybody feels that the best to do is to kill those who are trying to find a solution to the problem, it will solve nothing, I can tell you this. It will only create the regime of anarchy, a regime of chaos to our political institutions, and I hope they will desist from doing anything so dastardly.

[Adamu] One vital thing which they mentioned is the extent of corruption in Nigeria and the FINANCIAL TIMES here in London was claiming that some 3,000 Nigerians have foreign accounts totaling up to about \$33 billion. That is more than Nigeria's debt. Don't you think there is some element of injustice in Nigeria?

[Mbu] Of course it is grossly unjust if this allegation could be proved! The allegations, can they prove them? It is easier said than done. No responsible government [word indistinct] reacted would condone such terrible, terrible drain on the treasury of the nation. No responsible government! And the interim government through its leadership, Chief Ernest Shonekan, has anchored its principle of government on three principles: accountability, transparency, and discipline. So we cannot be accountable, we cannot be disciplined, we cannot be transparent if we can condone corruption of such magnitude. The corruption of any size cannot be condoned and if those who are making the allegations can come forward and prove them, I am sure the interim government will do what it can to bring about restitution to the treasury if the looting alleged is correct. But these are allegations. Can they prove them? [end recording]

Senegal

Main Opposition Party Boycotts National Assembly

*AB3010081593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830
GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] The aftermath of the opposition's no confidence vote in the Senegalese Government has been tumultuous. Abdoulaye Wade's Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] is still furious at the way this event was covered by the media—obviously we mean the state media. The main opposition party has therefore decided to desert the National Assembly. Here is (Ousmane Ngom), the PDS parliamentary leader, questioned by Mohammed Busufu Saliou:

[Begin recording] [(Ousmane Ngom)] We were roused to indignation by the scandalous manner in which the state media covered the discussion session on the no confidence vote. On this occasion we observed unacceptable discrimination against the liberal group. For instance, the president of the liberal group was granted only 45 seconds, whereas Socialist Party [PS] deputies had more than four minutes. On the whole, the PS had over 20 minutes and 51 seconds of television time as against only 4 minutes and 25 seconds for the liberal group.

We consider this decision to be totally inadmissible, and in addition to that we refuse to be puppets in a play acted out by socialist ministers and deputies to liberate their complexes. Our mission at the National Assembly is not to serve as clowns, but as spokesmen for the Senegalese people. And since the Senegalese people cannot even hear what we say or what we do, it is useless to remain in the Chamber of Deputies until the situation is normalized. So, we have therefore decided to boycott the plenary session. [end recording]

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